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VOL VII — ST. PAUL MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5. 1884. — NO 340.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

An Authentic Denial of Bayard's Refusal of a Cabinet Position,

Nothing of a Political Nature Having Passed Between Him and Cleveland.

"Richelieu" Robinson Gets Additional Notoriety by Moving Congressional Action Favoring a Return to Simplicity in Inaugurations.

The Tariff Discussed by Several Congressmen—The Sugar Question Receiving Considerable Careful Attention.

The Bill to Place Grant on the Retired List—Testimony to be Taken on the Abuse of Power by U. S. Marshals.

The Chinese—The Swaim Court Martial—A Blaine Reception.—Appointments, Confirmations and a Disappointment.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Arthur's recommendation regarding Gen. Grant seems quite likely to result in the passage of the bill now before congress, placing the ex-president and ex-general on the retired list. It is a new thing to this country to begin pensioning its ex-presidents, and there will be some people who will look upon it as a dangerous precedent to put it in the way of a pension, so the convenient way of doing it will probably be to pass the bill placing him on the retired list. The passage of the bill would have been much more easily accomplished had it not been for the veto of Fitz John Porter measure. It is probable, however, that a quiet understanding will be arrived at by which the bill will pass this session, as it is well understood that the Fitz John Porter bill will become a law in the first session of the next congress. Gen. Grant is understood to be much broken in health and spirits since his double misfortune of an accident laming him probably for life, and the financial misfortune of last spring.

SENATOR BAYARD ANNOYED.

Senator Bayard is not only annoyed but irritated at the free use of his name in connection with a cabinet appointment in the next administration. There is no man on the Democratic side of the senate who enjoy to a greater degree the reputation of not being a wire puller and engaged in trying to advance his own political fortunes than Senator Bayard. He is naturally reserved in his confidences, and some of his colleagues who have been in the senate with him for many years say they have to see the man who can be considered his confidential friend. While his relations with all his associates are of the most cordial and friendly character, he does not confide to them his innermost thoughts as the majority of politicians do with some of their friends The story that he has talked over the cabinet matter with party friends and has said positively that he will or will not accept a position in the new cabinet can be authoritatively contradicted. In fact, the story is the merest bosh, and based solely on idle gossip. Senator Bayard has not heard from Mr. Cleveland on the question of going into his cabinet, nor has he discussed the matter with any one. He has no information as to what Mr. Cleveland intends to do and certainly has not given any indication of what he might or might not do should he be invited to form a part of the next administration.

TARIFF DISCUSSION.

There is no escape from the tariff. To have a session of congress without tariff discussions would be—some people think—like "Hamlet" with the part of the melancholy Dane omitted.

"Of course there will be tariff discussions," said Congressman Morrison in talking on this subject. "It is a subject that will not down. It is a living issue and the main one. It will come to the surface at every opportunity, and if there is no opportunity somebody will make it, and it will come to the surface anyway."

"Do you expect any general tariff legislation at this session?"

"Probably not. I do not know as to that yet. I have not talked with the men who opposed the tariff bill last year. I shall do so, however, and, if I find that their views have undergone any change, and that they are inclined to support a general bill improving the condition ever so little, I shall bring one in, but, whether such a bill is brought in or not, there will be some tariff discussion, for the bill carrying into effect the reciprocity treaty with Mexico must come up, and, as it affects the duties on articles from that country, the general question will be opened. Of course, the session is to be too short to indulge in any very lengthy discussion over a general bill, and I do not think any will be attempted unless it is seen that there has been such a change in sentiment among the Democrats that it can pass without serious opposition or delay."

Mr. Hurd says that if there is not something done to reduce the tariff this winter it will not be his fault. He will make the fight with all his might, and believes he will succeed in reducing the revenue.

Mr. Mills, on the other hand, who is a member of the ways and means committee and a stalwart reformer, says that there will be no meddling with the tariff until next term, when there will be steps taken to reduce the revenue. He is very positive in this assertion.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, also a member of the ways and means committee, thinks that it is hardly likely that the tariff will come up unless it is brought up by some specific item. He thinks the house will have all it can do to dispose of the appropriation bills, some measure to abolish the United States marshals and deputies and supervisors of elections, and take care of the Mexican and Spanish treaties. The two last, he says, are of vast importance, and will occupy much time. The Mexican treaty, which has already been ratified and approved by the senate, awaits only the action of the house. So far as it affects the revenue, he thinks it will be quickly disposed of, but the Spanish treaty will have many ardent supporters and some bitter opponents, and the debate will occupy much time. Mr. Herbert is an earnest advocate of the abolition of the marshal system. The national defense, he thinks, will be cared for and the navy increased.

Mr. Stockslager, of Indiana, says he thinks that there will beyond a doubt be an effort made to reduce the revenue at once. He thinks lumber, salt and coal will be put on the free list and the duty on sugar reduced one half. Mr. Alexander, of Missouri, would like to have a chance to vote for a reduction of the tariff at any time, the sooner the better. He says that lumber, salt and many other necessaries of life should go on the free lists.

Mr. Dockery thinks that the way to revise the tariff is to increase the free list, but he does not think that there is time this session to consider the question. He will introduce a bill to abolish the marshal system.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, thinks there is no time this session to make a judicious reduction of the revenue.

Mr. Mitchell, of Connecticut, a reformer, says the tariff should not be touched this session. The appropriations and routine matter will take all the time there is.

A POSSIBLE BLAINE RECEPTION.

Some of Mr. Blaine's friends have been considering the expediency of giving him a public reception upon his arrival here Saturday, and there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the effect of such a demonstration. It is held that a public reception at this time would be in extremely bad taste, even assuming that Mr. Blaine is willing to be a party to it, which is by no means certain. The probability is that no such demonstration will be made.

GOING TO NEW ORLEANS.

Postmaster General Hatton and Secretary Teller leave here next week for New Orleans in a special car placed at the service of the former by the railroad company. They will be absent about two weeks, and be present at the opening of the cotton exposition.

WANTS A RETURN TO SIMPLICITY.

"Richelieu" Robinson has prepared a resolution which he will offer on Monday, providing for a return to the simplicity of the inaugural ceremonies as practiced by Jefferson. It prohibits the erection of triumphal arches and a display of bayonets in Washington on inauguration day, and provides that the chief justice shall call upon the president-elect and accompany him either on foot or in a plain carriage drawn by not more than two horses and without decorations or livery to the capitol, where he shall take the oath and address such citizens as may be there to hear him.

WHISKY LEGISLATION.

Talks with parties here pretty familiar with the plans of whisky manufacturers of the country lead to belief that they will ask nothing at the hands of congress this year, having been so thoroughly unsuccessful last session as to think it unwise to even agitate the subject this winter.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Reports on over production of sugar in Europe continue to reach us here. The state department has just now reports from quite a number of its representatives abroad, which confirm a statement made in these dispatches some days ago to the effect that beet sugar was being placed on the markets of London and New York at ruinously low prices.

Consul Mason, of Marseilles, writes: "The system of bounties to the sugar refining industry inaugurated in Central Europe, and particularly in Germany, while it created in these countries a new and important branch of industry, led to an excess of production, which, being far in excess of the wants of consumption, had the unavoidable result of subjecting the price to a constant depression."

Commercial Agent Smith writes from Mayence, in a general letter, on the commercial and industrial condition of Germany: "Sugar is falling very much in price, a great deal of money having been made in the sugar industry by the pioneer manufacturers. Sugar factories have sprung up rapidly all over the empire, and too many persons are now engaged both as manufacturers of of sugar and cultivation of it. The result is that sugar is being sold at remarkably low figures, and a general break will doubtless soon take place among the youngest and weakest concerns."

Consul Keifer writes from Stettin: "The considerable over production of beet sugar has depressed prices so much that many manufacturers are in a precarious state, if they do not succeed in buying the best roots at a cheaper price or making more favorable contracts with the farmers."

With fine sugar selling in London at three cents per pound, the president recommending the renewal of the Hawaiian treaty which admits sugar free, the Mexican treaty admitting sugar without duty likely to be confirmed, and another treaty admitting Cuban sugar unmolested with tariff, the sugar growers of the south will feel that there is no hope for them save to turn their sugar plantations into orange groves or cotton fields.

BEN PERLEY POORE'S COMBUSTIBLES.

The gathering of congress brings many a man with stories of plans based on the recent election and blasted. One of the most commiserated victims is the veteran Ben Perley Poore. Somewhere up among the Massachusetts hills Maj. Poore has a farm, where he lives when congress is not in session. To his neighbors he is, if not a political oracle, the source to which they look for reliable political intelligence. Following an election, the eyes of the surrounding country are turned toward the highest hill on Maj Poore's farm. On that hill there is a tall flag staff and a great heap of combustibles. It has grown to be the custom that, when there is a Republican victory, Maj. Poore shall hoist the flag if the determining news comes by day and shall start his bonfire if the looked for information is received at any time during the night.

"I had piled up a heap of stuff twice as big as this room," said Maj. Poore, referring to the spacious apartment of the senate committee on printing. "We waited a whole week in the hope of a Republican victory, but the time never came to start the fire. The heap is there yet, and I guess I will let it remain until 1888.

[Western Associated Press.]

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Springer committee on expenditures in the department of justice, which by order of the house is to conduct the investigation of the appointment and employment of deputy marshals in Cincinnati at the October election, will go to work shortly. The investigation will be begun in Washington, where a number of witnesses will be examined, and the committee will go to Cincinnati. The following witnesses have been summoned to appear and testify before the committee here: Jas. W. Donnelly, distributing clerk of the general land office; Moses B. C. Wright, clerk in the pension office; E. C. Ford, also clerk in the pension office; Jno. Wright, postoffice department; Geo. McElfresh, ex-detective; Chas. Hurley, ex-fireman, and Wm. Kavanagh, all of Washington. These, it is claimed, were made deputies in Cincinnati on election day. Ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, will also be summoned. Several residents of the St. Louis local Republican politicians have been summoned, among them H. L. Rogers, Henry Manistre and Barney Higgins.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

Representative Hopkins' bill to establish the office of government architect provides that the president shall appoint a government architect to hold his office four years, and who shall receive an annual salary. Whenever the erection of a public building shall be determined upon the architect shall advertise for competitive plans and specifications, accompanied by estimate of cost, which shall be submitted, together with the architect's own recommendation to the board, composed of the secretary of the treasury, postmaster general, secretary of the interior, and attorney general. The plan approved by the board shall be carried out in the construction of the building and no change shall be allowed except with the sanction of the board on recommendation of the government architect. The architect whose plans are adopted shall receive the usual compensation. The bill provides that the office of supervising architect of the treasury and architect of the capitol shall cease to exist after April 1, 1885.

AGAINST FRAUD IN THE SALE OF WHISKY.

Representative Thompson's bill to further secure the government against fraud in the sale of whisky, provides that for each package of distilled spirits deposited in a distillery bonded warehouse and on which a warehouse stamp is now required, be fixed by law, there shall be issued and delivered at the time of such deposit to the distiller a duplicate thereof. The package shall not be withdrawn and delivered to any person except the person who at the time of filing such request for such withdrawal shall deliver the duplicate stamp to the collector of the district in which the package is stored. When so returned the collector, after all government taxes are paid, shall cancel the stamps and return the same to the storekeeper in charge of the package, with instructions to deliver it to the persons returning the stamps for cancellation. The stamps when so cancelled shall be affixed to the head of the package opposite from the warehouse stamp, at the time and in the manner tax paid stamps are now affixed. The delivery by the storekeeper shall not be made until all charges for storage and other advances made by the distiller are repaid him by the holder and owner of the stamps.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT.

The bill introduced by Mr. Glascock to declare the meaning of certain provisions in the Chinese restriction act passed last session, provides that the sections prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States within a period of ten years after the passage of the act, shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, or to those who came into the United States before the expiration of ninety days after the passage of the act to which the act of July last was amendatory, and who have continued their residence therein. Any Chinese merchant residing in the United States or who may hereafter reside therein, when leaving the United States shall have the right to demand and receive from the collector of the district within which he may reside a certificate of identification similar to that prescribed to Chinese laborers.

THE SWAIM TRIAL.

In the Swaim court martial to-day the counsel for the accused opened the line of defense that the stock transactions between Gen. Swaim and Bateman & Co. were illegal because there was no actual transfer of stock and that any pretended claim of Bateman & Co. upon Gen. Swaim from losses in these transactions could not be recovered in a court of law, as no active shares of stock ever came into Swaim's possession, neither actually nor constructively. The cross-examination of J. Stanley Brown concluded without anything new or important elicited, and then Bateman was put on the stand, but the court adjourned before his testimony was fairly begun.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made by the president to-day:

Otis R. G. Clarke, of Rhode Island, commissioner of pensions; Calvin B. Walker, of Indiana, first deputy commissioner of pensions; Noah P. Loveridge, of Michigan, second deputy commissioner of pensions; Luther Harrison, of Pennsylvania, assistant commissioner of general land office; Geo. B. Anderson, of New York, Indian inspector; John E. Bryant, of Georgia, United States marshal northern district of Georgia; Stephen F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, associate justice of supreme court of New Mexico; commissioner for Alaska, John G. Brady, of Alaska, to reside at Sitka; George P. Tiffic, of Pennsylvania, to reside at Wrangel; Chester Seeber, of California, to reside at Onalaska.

The president also sent in the names of a large number of persons appointed during recess to various positions in the army, and as registers of land offices and Indian agents.

The attorney general appointed ex-Representative Alexander R. Boteler, of West Virginia, to be pardon clerk of the department of justice.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The following confirmations were made to-day: Wm. P. Dunwoody, of Iowa, member of the national board of health; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, postmaster general; John Schuyler Crosby, of New York, first assistant postmaster general.

KEEPING A SECRET.

A Boston District Attorney Fails to Force a Couple of Journalists to Give Their Source of News.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Two Boston newspaper men are likely to go to jail because they persist in refusing to disclose to District Attorney Stevens the secret service from whence they obtained information regarding a late murder case. The appearance of the article created great excitement in the office of the district attorney, who claims that the story was a grand jury secret. He at once communicated with the police commissioners, and for an hour or two there was a lively time at headquarters. The article gave full details of the confession by a man in Texas that he was implicated in the mysterious Lane murder, which set all New England wild several years ago. No one was supposed to know of the case but the district attorney, the police commissioners, Chief Inspector Ham and Inspectors Glidden and Mahoney, who had been at work upon the job. Capt. Ham was summoned to headquarters and closely cross questioned. He denied having given out the story.

"I think I know the man who did give it away," said Capt. Ham, "but I have no proof."

Inspector Glidden was cross examined. He denied having given any information about the case, and said he did not know who gave the facts to the reporter. The only thing that he knew about it was that on Friday evening one of the reporters came to his house and asked him certain questions regarding the case, which he refused to answer. Inspector Mahoney knew no more than his associates and he was allowed to go. Adjutant James Frost, the city editor of the Boston *Globe*, and Daniel J. Saunders, one of the *Globe*'s local reporters were summoned before the grand jury. They positively declined to say where they obtained the information, on the ground that to do so would be to violate the secrecy of newspaper offices. They were threatened with confinement in jail for contempt of court if they persisted in refusing to answer, but neither was persuaded to tell where he got the news. The district attorney consulted his associates, and the two journalists received a notice to appear before Judge Blodgett to answer to the charge of contempt of court. Judge Blodgett rendered his decision dismissing the newspaper men on the ground that whether or not the gentlemen should divulge the names of persons who had given them information, it was not material to any inquiry on the murder case question.

NO STAYING POWER.

The Advances of the Wheat Pit Prove as Delusive as Shadows.

Provisions Continue Interesting, but Slump Off Appreciably all Along the Line.

The Specter of the September Corn Squeeze Stalks Abroad in the Memory and Holds Quotations Taut.

A Firm Closing in Wall Street, With a Concentration of Strength in Central & Hudson and Western Union.

The Western Union Wants to Know How it is to Obey the Bucket-Shop Injunction When its Board of Trade Contract is Cancelled.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Provisions still occupy the main attention of speculators, though the excitement of yesterday was lacking and there was a material falling off in all lines from yesterday's figures. Pork closed 22½c off and ribs 17½@30c off. The grain markets were fairly active, but the feeling in wheat was weaker under excessive receipts and a rather easier tone in foreign and eastern markets. In consequence this cereal sold down nearly a cent and closed ⅜c below yesterday. Corn was firmer and sold up 2c from the opening for the year option, the main cause being a nervous fear that there would be manipulation. At the close this option was 1⅝c above yesterday, while May was ⅛c below. Oats were easier at ⅛c lower for December and ¼c lower for May. Closing quotations on the afternoon were: January wheat 73⅝c, year corn 37⅝c, May oats 28c, January pork $11.62½, January lard $6.85, January ribs $5.82½.

Among the brokers the action of the Western Union in taking steps to have the injunction dissolved, whereby it is required to furnish quotations to a certain bucket shop, was commented upon in various ways. A certain element among members of the board of trade has always been in favor of permitting the quotations to be as widely distributed as possible, denying no individual or corporation the chance to make use of the market quotations, holding that such a course would bring infinitely more trade to the board than if their circulation were restricted on account of competition from the bucket shops. Such members claim that the bucket shops actually furnish the board with customers, as when a man has made a few hundred dollars he invariably seeks a broad field for his operations and comes naturally to the board to find it. A member who upholds this theory remarked lately, when asked what interest the directory had in jeopardizing its organization: "The ways of a board of trade directory are inscrutable." On the other hand the directory is upheld by the majority of the old and conservative members, who regard the bucket shop system as a nuisance which must be abated at any cost. They accuse the other element of co-operating with the bucket shops and denounce such sentiments as unmerchantlike and beneath the dignity of members of a board of trade. It is remarked that the Western Union is armed with the best of grounds for asking that the injunction against it be dissolved. It cannot obey the injunction when the board of trade, by cancelling the contract giving it the quotations, deprives it of the power of doing so.

Wheat opened a shade easier at 74⅜c for January, and declined gradually, under heavy offerings. The chief depressing feature was the excessive receipts, with no prospect of their abatement. Liverpool was firmer and Mark Lane was steady, with an advance of 6 pence per quarter for American spring off coast, but red winter, for prompt shipment, was 3 pence per quarter lower. Heretofore red winter has advanced too fast and spring too slow, but now the proportion is being made more equitable and healthful. When the market had declined about ½c, the sellers of privileges concluded to check the downward movement and began buying against their put, the result being a fractional advance. Lester is reported as being long on a large line by buying. The bears, however, persistently hammered the market and finally got the price of January down to 73½c, but under renewed support from privilege sellers, there was an advance on the morning board to 73⅝c, followed by a decline to 73⅝c in the afternoon, a decline of ⅝c as compared to yesterday's close. December fell ⅝c to a close of 73¼c, and May the same to 80⅝c.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "The trade is still largely local, but almost exclusively of the scalping order, with no staying power to the market. When it makes ½c advance at any time, long stuff comes out and there are a good many operators scalping the market constantly from the long side by selling on the bulges, and so far there has not been bulge enough at any time to scare them out. Others, again, act from the other side by buying on all weak spots, and this keeps up the constant dicker from day to day, each side selling too close to outside orders to give the market any decided inclination either way. We should like to write in favor of the bull side, but are at a loss to find any good, solid argument on that side. We shall not feel like bulling the market until we see some falling off in receipts, and this may not come for sixty days yet."

There was the usual degree of activity in the corn pit, but prices were unsettled and the trading went by fits and starts. In the year option the bulls had it pretty much their own way. The small receipts and the very small percentage of them grading No. 2, frightened those who had sold this option short, and in their anxiety to cover they bid prices up 1c from the opening at 36½c, when there was a lull in the demand and a decline of ⅝c. At this point the shorts again began covering, and sent prices up 1⅛c, the morning close being at 37⅜c. The demand continued in the afternoon, with the result of an advance of 1c more, but this was not entirely maintained and the final close was at 37⅛c against 36¼c yesterday. Deferred deliveries did not participate in the boom, January closing but ⅛c higher at 35c and May ⅛c lower at 37⅛c.

"The opinion seems to prevail," said George Shepherd, "that there are no concentrated holdings of seller the year, but this may prove to be a mistake, as it did in September. The rapid advance of to day would seem to indicate something in the nature of a deal, but I do not feel positive enough about it to give that as my opinion.

In oats the business was light, the only transaction of any note being the sale of 200,000 of May by Nat. Jones at 27⅜c, which was the lowest point reached by that option. It opened at 28⅛c and closed at 28c. December opened at 24⅝c and closed at 24⅜c, or ⅛c lower than on yesterday.

The provision pit seemed to attract the most interest, and the crowd filled it as on yesterday. The feeling was weaker, however, and the January option, after opening 5c lower at $11.80, got down to $11.60 and finally closed at $11.62½, all this without any very active trading. It appeared as if, when there was a buyer in the pit, all the sellers disappeared, and, when there was a seller, as if all the buyers vanished, and it was a good deal so. This is explained by the fact that there is just now the greatest uncertainty as to the cause of prices. The scalpers, and they so far are doing most of the trading, stand in the pit and watch and try to get into the tide. As a consequence, when there is a seller or two, all want to sell, and a buyer or two all want to buy. The only prominent buyer was Sid Kent, acting for the Chicago Packing company, the object being to prevent too great a decline. There were 45,000 hogs at the yard, and prices there were 5@10c lower. It looks as if prices would be a good deal advanced in the pit yet, for there has not been bidding enough done to admit of much selling. When pork is at $15 the packers could start in, and before the figures touched $12 get rid of a vast deal of product. To begin selling at $12 would send price probably to $9. The present is a favorable time for manipulating the market for there are only about 17,000 barrels of new pork in store, and the purchase of options made by the two or three large firms who are controlling the market are estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. It looks as if it would be the same old story. Lard was irregular, but the feeling was easier, and the close was at near the lowest point of the day, December closing 10c lower than on yesterday at $6.85 and January the same at $6.95. Short ribs were less active and weaker. January opened 10c lower at $5.92½ and sold off to a close of $5.82½. February closed at 17½c lower at $5.92½.

At the stock yards there was little or nothing new. The receipts of cattle continue heavy, showing an increase over last week's heavy receipts. Medium and good native steers are selling at very low prices, and the general market is 20@25c lower than last week.

Receipts of hogs are also largely on the increase as compared with last week, and the quality seems to improve from day to day. The market opened strong, a large per cent. of the arrivals selling equally as well as yesterday, but later, and especially after the opening of the provision market, there was a sharp down turn of about 10c, the general market closing rather weak.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The quantity of business at the banks continues limited, but steady. There is neither rush nor stagnation, but an equal and moderate flow. New York exchange was quoted at 50c premium with a light outside demand. Orders for currency shipments were also light, while receipts were fair. Sterling exchange was higher at $4.82@4.86. Government bonds were ⅛c higher. The demand for investment bonds continues good and the local trade is fair. The bank clearings were $8,790,000 against $8,916,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—There was much irregularity in the early dealings. Northwestern rose to 89½, and on the announcement that the earnings for the fourth week of November showed a falling off of $200,000 and for the month $400,000. it dropped a point. St. Paul was strong, while Missouri Pacific went all to pieces, selling below 92 during the first hour. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy touched 122⅝. Telegraph was well held, but looked very much as though Mr. Gould depressed Missouri Pacific for the purpose of buying other stocks. The unfavorable statement of the New York Central did not have the bad effect expected, and was counteracted, perhaps, by the repeated and innumerable reports of a probable settlement of the rate war. New York Central people will listen to nothing except an unconditional surrender upon the part of the West Shore in the form of a restoration of rates. The Central will follow a restoration, but will not lead. It has paid 7½ per cent. dividends upon 5.23 per cent. earnings in the past fiscal year. The Central to-day reduced the rate to Cleveland and Detroit to $7. This is a reduction of $2, and is to meet the reduction by the brokers. Frank, at the Astor house, is selling at $6 this afternoon. It is stated this afternoon that the Pennsylvania railroad has grown so restive under the existing conditions of the trunk line pool that it has threatened to withdraw absolutely. Efforts to bring about a settlement of the trunk line difficulties have been reduced. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania company, was to have attended a conference in this city on the subject last Saturday, but was unable to come. He is here however, to-day, and has been in consultation with the New York Central directors. London arbitrage brokers were buying the Vanderbilts this morning. The bidding up of the market yesterday was thought to be largely for effect, and as little stock as possible was bought to accomplish this purpose, yet Slayback was buying Northwestern and St. Paul and 4,000 shares of Western Union were bought for London account. Nearly everybody is afraid of Union Pacific until it is seen what congress will do about its big debt. Vanderbilt brokers say that something will be paid on both New York Central and Lake Shore in the way of dividends. General speculation is thought to be turning away from stocks to grain just now. Bull points are distributed plentifully concerning Western Union, and its next statement, due next week, will be the best ever known in its history. The earnings of this company are always large during the year of a presidential election, and this year has been no exception to the general rule. The market during the latter part of the session was not particularly brilliant, and the demand for shares was rather slack. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fell back to 121½. The Grangers just about held their own, as did the Vanderbilts. There was one sale of Pullman at 110¾. The unfavorable showing of the Grangers was somewhat of a damper and caused much comment. There was but little life in the final dealings. Central & Hudson appeared to be about the strongest feature. The bulls do not seem inclined to give up the ship, and seem to think the market displays sufficient strength to warrant the expectation of better prices later on. There was a spurt in Ontario & Western at the finish and the whole list was firm.

A New Bank President.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

JAMESTOWN, D. T., Dec. 4.—To-day the resignation of Hon. E. P. Wells, as president of the James River National bank took effect, and George R. Topliff, a man of wealth and business experience, was chosen as his successor. Mr. Wells will give his time to his large individual interests. The bank is reported in excellent condition.

The magazine of the Virginia military academy exploded Thursday night. The magazine contained 500 pounds of cannon powder, and the explosion was terrific. The windows of the institute were shattered and the lights extinguished. Houses in Lexington, a mile distant were shaken. No person was injured.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

J. J. Ingalls, a farmer living near Dresden, O., has lost thirteen head of cattle from a disease supposed to be pleuro pneumonia. The cattle came from Chicago last spring.

The stables of the Hall's Springs street railway company at Baltimore were completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, together with fifty-one horses.

Neiveile, the bigamist, was yesterday at Toledo, O., sentenced to seven years hard labor in the penitentiary.

Yesterday morning while James Tully, Anthony Breckley and George Bush, all lads, were bantering one another to go farther on the thin ice on a pond near Roundout, N. Y., the ice broke and they were all drowned.

The situation among the manufactories of Pittsburg does not improve. Yesterday several more shops closed down, and notices of reductions in wages were posted at others.

The Pittsburg Base Ball club for next season represents a cost of over $31,000, which includes $6,000 paid for the release of the Columbus players. This is said to be more money than ever before paid for a base ball club in the United States.

The annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage association of Rhode Island continued yesterday at Providence. Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony were present and made speeches.

At Halifax the descendants of Peter Tufts, who settled Maldens, are now seeking to recover from the United States government compensation for the loss of property in Maldena, which was confiscated on the ground that Peter was a loyalist. The heirs claim that he was a patriot.

The plenary council held two more sessions yesterday at Baltimore. Two days more will finish the labors of the council, and Sunday's session will close the largest and most important Catholic council ever held in the United States.

Hog cholera prevails in many parts of Long Island.

Samuel Palmer, who in a jealous rage killed his wife in Baltimore last June, has been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

A hard glove fight for $100 a side, between Elmer Grant, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and an unknown, of Cleveland, O., was fought near Pittsburg at midnight, Tuesday night. Grant had the best of the fight, but failed to meet his opponent in the fifth round, and the fight and stakes were given to the unknown.

Gen. Larkin Smith, a veteran of the Mexican war and confederate general, died at San Antonio, Tex., Wednesday night, aged seventy one.

A receiver is asked for the Coney Island railroad. Suits are pending to recover $258,000 loaned the company by different parties.

The track and road horses offered for sale at Dan Mace's stable in New York yesterday brought very low prices. One that had a record of 2:20, for which Mace had refused $2,000 at private sale, sold for $350.

A number of Democratic members of the house say that no adjournment will be taken to attend the opening of the New Orleans exposition, and that only the usual holiday recess will be taken.

The Hill-Sharon Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—William H. Neilson, in his deposition to-day before a notary in the libel case of Miss Hill plaintiff in the celebrated Sharon divorce case, vs. the Daily *Alta*, stated under oath that the letters purporting to have been addressed to Miss Hill by Senator Sharon in which he called her "My dear wife," and which she produced in the divorce trial were forgeries, and that he had seen them while in process of manufacture. The statement created a sensation.

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The Success of the Season in all the large Eastern Cities and in Chicago.
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8.
VERSAILLES AND MARIE ANTOINETTE.
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9.
PARIS IN THE REIGN OF TERROR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10.
THROUGH ENGLAND WITH CHARLES DICKENS.
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15.
IN EUROPE WITH GREAT SCULPTORS.
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16.
ROUND THE BAY OF NAPLES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17.
THE CASTLE-BORDERED RHINE.
Course sale closed. Sale for single lecture open this morning.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
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